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Among other interesting new plants are an Ivesia and a Pyrus from the Pacific coast, and a new Tillandsia from Florida.

The second section of the contribution contains descriptions of new species of Mexican plants, chiefly of Pringle's collection in the mountains of Chihuahua in 1887. There are 55 species described, and among them a new genus of Umbelliferæ, *Prionosciadium,* starts out with three species, one of them being the Angelica Mexicana of Pringle's distribution.

The contribution closes with descriptions of eight new plants of Guatemala, one of which is the type of a new genus of Acanthaceæ, *Louteridium* by name.

NOTES AND NEWS.

REV. THOMAS MORONG sailed for Buenos Ayres about the middle of July.

PROF. DUDLEY, of Cornell University, returns from his year abroad about the first of October.

MR. J. N. ROSE, of Wabash College, has been appointed one of Dr. Vasey's assistants at the Department of Agriculture.

MR. F. V. COVILLE, of Cornell University, has been appointed one of Dr. Vasey's assistants at the Department of Agriculture.

DR. DOUGLASS H. CAMPBELL and Dr. Winthrop E. Stone return from Germany in August with the honors of recent doctorates.

DR. W. TRELEASE is spending two months or so at the laboratory of Dr. Koch, in Berlin, carrying on special bacteriological studies.

MR. ERWIN F. SMITH will continue his investigations of "peach yellows" this summer in the orchards of Maryland and Delaware.

PROF. SUSAN M. HALLOWELL, of Wellesley College, having completed her studies in foreign laboratories, returns to America shortly.

ON ACCOUNT of the change to an earlier date for the meeting of the A. A. A. S., Prof. Arthur will not return from Europe in time to attend, but expects to be back by the first of September.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL at Cambridge this year is largely attended. With such a lecturer as Dr. Goodale, and such apparatus as is to be had at Harvard, all surrounded by the botanic garden, it is a wonder that the summer school is not overcrowded.

REV. DR. W. H. DALLINGER has resigned the principalship of Wesley College, at Sheffield, England, and will remove to London, where he intends to fit up a private laboratory and pursue his bacteriological and other studies free from interruption.

AN APPRECIATIVE SKETCH (with portrait) of Dr. Asa Gray, by James Britten, appears in the *Journal of Botany* (June). The portrait does him scant justice, and it is a fortunate thing that most foreign botanists do not have to depend upon it for their knowledge of his personal appearance.

ALTHOUGH several of our botanists are in Europe this summer, there are enough at home to make the Cleveland meeting a great success. The date of meeting has been fixed a week earlier, being August 15. Botanists should all arrange to attend, as personal acquaintance with their fellows is of incalculable benefit.

THE ELECTION of Dr. Sidney H. Vines, F. R. S., Lecturer in Botany at Cambridge, to succeed Prof. Balfour at Oxford, gives general satisfaction in English botanical circles, and not only secures an important acquisition to Oxford, but is a high compliment to Dr. Vines, who was without a competitor for the position.

THE ORIGIN of the tubercles on leguminous roots has given rise to much discussion, the opinion varying between their being normal structures or diseased structures. Dr. Farlow gives a short *resumê* of the subject in *Garden and Forest* (May 16), calling attention to the difficulty of the subject, and also stating that it can be safely said that they are not normal structures.

THE BLACK SPOT, a disease of roses, is treated in the *American Florist* for May 1 by W. S. Windle, a senior student of Purdue University. He describes and illustrates the fungus, Actinonema Rosæ, which causes the disease, and points out that the discoloration of the leaf is due to the gradual filling up of the outer epidermal cells with a dark mass, deposited as a result of the presence of the fungus.

THE BOTANISTS will be well cared for at Cleveland. The Hollenden will be the headquarters of the Botanical Club. Meetings will be held each morning at 9 o'clock. Excursions will be made Friday afternoon and Saturday, and everything that President Day or Secretary Spalding can secure for their pleasure and profit may be expected. There should be a liberal response in attendance and notes.

ALGÆ living upon animals as parasites is a curious subject lately investigated by Mme. A. Weber van Bosse. Several species are described belonging to the genera Trichophilus and Cyanoderma, which infest the hairs of sloths. The damp, shady, tropical forests which form the home of these sluggish animals seems to be sufficient explanation, as pointed out by Dr. Farlow in *Garden and Forest* (April 25).

MIMICRY among plants was recently discussed by Dr. J. T. Rothrock before the Philadelphia Academy. He arranges mimicry under two heads: (1) that found between plants of distinct groups; (2) that found between plants of the same family. In the former case the lower type may be considered an anticipatory or prophetic type; in the latter it seems to indicate a common descent within a recent period.

PROF. L. H. BAILEY, JR., will go abroad in August. He will visit the leading experiment stations and horticultural establishments, and also spend considerable time in studying the originals of cultivated plants at the great herbaria of Kew and on the continent. The Carices will incidentally come in for some share of attention, and much valuable information is likely to be gathered for the better elucidation of our flora.

PFITZER recommends[1] a modification of the soap-imbedding process for a study of developmental processes. A mixture of equal parts of glycerine and 96 per cent. alcohol is saturated at 60°–70° C. with finely shaved, transparent glycerine-soap. The plant parts taken from strong alcohol are brought into the mixture before it sets by cooling. Or they can be penetrated by allowing them to lie in a similar cold-saturated solution of soap. This imbedding mass keeps without change in corked vessels and becomes fluid at 40° C. The action of the alkali of the soap renders the sections particularly clear.

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[1] Berichte d. deut. bot. Gesells. V. 1887., p. lxv.